



4285/02

HISTORY

**UNIT 3: Changes in Health and Medicine,
c. 1345 to the present day**

A.M. FRIDAY, 16 May 2014

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer TWO questions from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are the questions in Section B.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.

SOURCE A

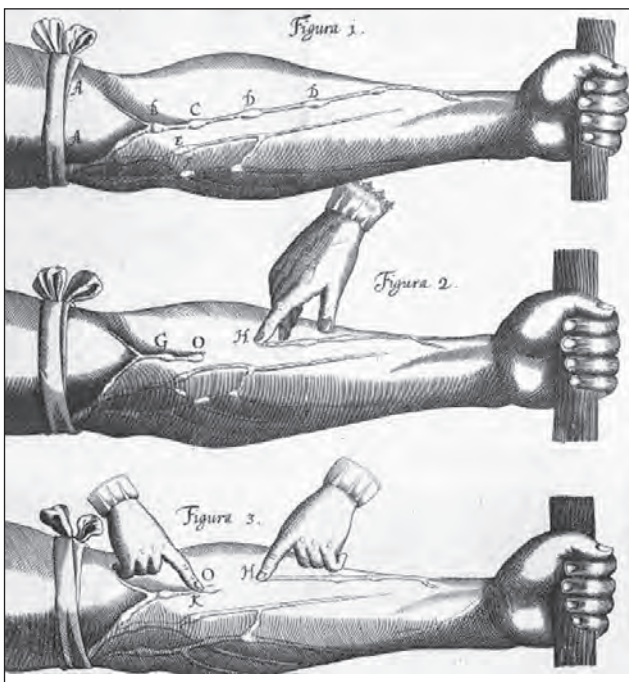


[A drawing from a medical text book showing a doctor examining patients' urine in the late middle ages. The doctor is looking at a flask containing liquid. A patient is sitting on the floor, and behind him is a patient leaning on a crutch and holding up a bandaged leg. Another patient has a bandaged arm in a sling]

SOURCE B

Vesalius repeatedly stressed the idea that students must not depend upon the teachings of their elders, but must explore the inner workings of the human body for themselves. By looking into the workings of the human body, Vesalius was able to correct 200 previously unquestioned theories.

SOURCE C



[Diagrams from William Harvey's book 'On the Motion of the Heart and Blood' (1628). The pictures show an arm with a tight bandage above the elbow and holding on to a post so that the veins swell up. The second shows a finger pressing on a vein so that it empties and does not refill. The third shows two fingers pressing down on the two ends of the emptied vein]

SOURCE A



[Pages from a herbal book used by doctors in the later middle ages. The first page shows a picture of a large plant surrounded by writing. The second picture shows a doctor holding up a spoon to the mouth of a man who is lying in a bed. The doctor is holding a large jar]

SOURCE B



[Alexander Fleming examining a petri dish in the laboratory where he discovered penicillin mould in the late 1920s. Fleming is shown in a white coat looking at a culture growing in the base of a small clear dish]

SOURCE C

It took the Second World War to force companies to develop a way of making penicillin on an industrial scale. Penicillin was used widely after D-Day on wounded men. It was found to be especially effective against gangrene as the chance of a wound getting infected was vastly reduced.

[From an educational website]

SOURCE A



[Images of a priest and a doctor caring for people during the Black Death in the later middle ages. The priest is raising his hand in front of a row of people whose faces are covered with marks. The doctor is using a knife on the back of a patient]

SOURCE B



[A drawing showing poor conditions in a military hospital ward during the Crimean War (1856). A woman is shown using a candle lamp to look at a man who is lying in a bed. She is standing in a long dark room where men are lying in narrow wooden beds which are arranged in two rows tightly packed in together.]

SOURCE C

A careful nurse will keep a constant watch over her sick, to guard against the effects of the loss of vital heat by the patient himself. The feet and legs should be examined by the hand from time to time, and whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles, with some warm drink, should be made use of until the temperature is restored.

[From Florence Nightingale's Notes on Nursing (1859)]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

EITHER,

- 4. Has medical knowledge always developed successfully from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]**

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

**The impact of common ideas in the Middle Ages
Developments in the Renaissance period
The influence of new ideas like the Germ Theory
The development of scanning techniques
and any other relevant factors.**

OR,

- 5. Have methods of preventing and treating disease always led to better health from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]**

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

**The use of traditional treatments and remedies
The development of scientific approaches to
treating diseases**

**The use of anaesthetics and development of
antibiotics**

**Developments in surgery, including transplant
surgery**

and any other relevant factors.

OR,

- 6. Have standards of public health and patient care always improved from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]**

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

**The role of the church and medieval hospitals
The contribution of Edwin Chadwick and Florence Nightingale
The establishment of the National Health Service
The success of attempts to provide healthier housing and cleaner air
and any other relevant factors.**

YOU MAY ONLY ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B.

